

GERMAN LOSS HEAVY IN ARGONNE BATTLES

Crown Prince's Drives, Begun
at Start of War, Have Been
Barren of Result.

WHOLE FRONT IS ACTIVE

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The attempts of the German Crown Prince begun a year ago and continued at intervals ever since with an especially violent resumption of the attack recently to break through the French line in the Argonne have resulted in consistent failure, according to a note appended to today's official communiqué. In these attempts the Crown Prince has lost more than 100,000 men without making any appreciable gain from a strategic point of view. The note mentions one German army corps of the Crown Prince's army which has lost 40,000 men. This is the normal number of men in a German army corps, indicating that the losses of the corps equal its entire original strength.

Regarding the violent attack by the Germans in this sector in the past few days the note says:

"After his repeated reverses of last month the Crown Prince tried to obtain an important success in the Argonne on Wednesday and also on the following night, but despite the statements in semi-official German despatches these efforts, made with large forces and supported by many guns, failed to win appreciable results. The Germans penetrated the French trenches at points on a front of two-thirds of a mile, but were immediately blocked. In vain they attempted to renew the attack. The situation in that region is practically unchanged, although the cost to the German troops was at least as heavy as to the French."

The two communiqués issued today deal chiefly with a continuation of the artillery fighting, which has extended over practically the whole line from the Swiss frontier to the Belgian coast for almost a fortnight. The afternoon communiqué says:

"There was uninterrupted artillery fighting last night in the sectors of Namur, St. Vaast and Rocourt, as well as to the south of Arras."

Between the Somme and the Oise the encounters with mines continue actively. In the suburbs of Fay, on the left bank of the river, the French have been engaged in trenching and the works of the enemy. In the Argonne district, at St. Hubert and at Les Courches, the French have been engaged in trenching with bombs and hand grenades."

There were particularly violent artillery encounters to the east of the Meuse, as well as on the Lorraine front, to the north of Arracourt, in the forest of Pargny and to the south of Leintrey, all in the Department of Meurthe and Moselle."

The night communiqué was as follows: "There was great and continued artillery activity on the front in Artois and to the south of the Somme and in the outskirts of Roye."

On the canal between the Aisne and the Marne the enemy made two attempts at a coup de main against one of our advance posts near Sarguemont. They failed completely."

There was fighting with bombs and grenades in the Argonne, and encounters on both sides at the Bois de Mortemere and in Lorraine, on the front of the Loure and of the Vesouze."

LITTLE DAMAGE IN AIR RAID.

Zeppelin Bomb Throwers Over London Had Poor Aim.

London, Sept. 11.—The censor still presents the publication of any of the specific localities on which the Zeppelins in the raid of Wednesday night on London dropped bombs. Of the large number of shells dropped comparatively few struck buildings and these were chiefly of the cheaper sort. Faulty aim of the Zeppelins' bomb throwers, attributable to the great height at which the ships traveled, saved many lives and much property.

In one instance a bomb missed by a few feet an institution in which 600 children were housed. The fire fighting arrangements proved most efficient. There was no panic and even in the theatres the audiences maintained calm."

The bulk of the property loss falls upon Lloyd's, the disaster resulting from the bombs being considered a war risk, for which the ordinary fire insurance companies are not liable."

SWEDEN NEEDS HER OWN CASH

Minister of Finance Regrets Subscriptions to German War Loan.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11.—The Minister of Finance has expressed regret that Sweden was subscribing to the German war loan when Sweden needs capital herself.

The extent of the Swedish subscriptions is not known, but two Gothenburg firms alone took \$50,000 (\$250,000).

DECORATES MR. ROCKEFELLER.

Serbian Regent Recognizes Services—Dr. Strouk Also Honored.

NISH, via London, Sept. 11.—The Prince Regent has conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Sava upon John D. Rockefeller in recognition of the services rendered by the Rockefeller Foundation in Serbian relief.

A similar decoration was conferred upon Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American Sanitary Commission, before he left.

Want British Labor Minister.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 11.—The Trade Union Congress adopted to-day a resolution urging the appointment of a Minister of Labor with Cabinet rank.

TO FORTIFY TABAGO ISLAND.

Plans Made for Big Guns Near Pacific Entrance of Canal.

PANAMA, Sept. 11.—A battery of high power mortars and possibly other big guns probably will soon be placed on Tabago Island, twelve miles out in the Pacific Ocean from the canal entrance, and the forts strengthened to protect them.

Preliminary plans and specifications have been laid completed quietly by army officers.

Two years ago the fortification of Tabago Island was proposed as necessary to prevent a hostile fleet using it as a shelter from which to destroy the present forts, but the military authorities held that the guns on the present forts could prevent this.

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The Week in the War.

SUNDAY, Sept. 5.—German forces under Gen. von Beseler storm and capture the Friedrichstadt bridgehead in the movement against Riga. The Vatican denies that Pope Benedict gave a special message to Cardinal Gibbons to be handed to President Wilson. German press insists that Ambassador von Bernstorff's promise to the United States concerning submarine policy is solely a direct concession to America, not an admission that the German submarine policy hitherto had represented a breach of international rights.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—Allan liner Hesperian, carrying 333 passengers and a crew of 200, torpedoed without warning off Fastnet. Two American stewards and twenty-four other persons, including several passengers, lost. Dr. Dumba, Austrian Ambassador to the United States, admits having given James F. J. Archibald, magazine writer, a letter to his Government detailing a plan to tie up munitions plants in America. State Department takes up his case. Teutons are checked in Russia and Galicia. Czar's troops prevent Von Beseler's forces from crossing the Dvina in march toward Riga. Southern Russian army halts Austro-German advance on the Sereth. First Lord of the British Admiralty asserts submarine menace is minimized by British fleet's work; asserts Germany has lost many of her submarines. Violent artillery duels reported in the Argonne and in the Arras region, indicating renewed activity on the western front.

TUESDAY, Sept. 7.—Russians resume the offensive. Teuton drive toward and beyond border is checked. Forty French aeroplanes shell German town of Saarbrücken, avenging Teuton air raid on Lunenburg. German war plants are damaged by the raid. British Trade Union Congress at Bristol denounces conscription.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.—Zeppelins raid eastern counties of England, drop bombs and cause fires and casualties. Details withheld by British authorities. Czar Nicholas takes command of all the Russian armies.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.—Zeppelins raid centre of London in second raid within twenty-four hours. Casualties of first, ten killed, forty-six injured. Ambassador Gerard at Berlin gets German note on Arabic's destruction. Self-defence is plea of German commander, and German Government upholds him. Commander says Arabic turned to attack him. Grand Duke Nicholas loses post of commander in chief and is sent to take command of forces in Caucasus. Germans, using phosphorus gas bombs, capture trenches in western Argonne. French check attack.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—United States Government demands recall of Dr. Dumba as Ambassador from Austria to this country. Twenty persons killed in Wednesday's raid in heart of London. Eighty-six persons injured. Austro-Germans capture Dubno. Czar's troops rout Teutons near Tarnopol and Trembowla. First Russian victory under Czar's command. Germany refuses indemnity for two American lives lost on Arabic; expresses "deep regret."

SATURDAY, Sept. 11.—British trade unions by overwhelming vote reject peace proposal and promise aid to Government. Members of German Embassy staff likely to be implicated with Ambassador Dumba in interference with American affairs.

AERO STABILIZER AIDS BOMB DROPPING

Inventor Sperry's Son Sails on
New York to Add Machine
to War Effort.

Lawrence Sperry, son of the inventor of the Sperry stabilizer for aeroplanes, sailed on the American liner New York yesterday for England, where he intends to superintend the installation of the gyroscopic stabilizer on the war planes of the allied Governments.

Practical use has demonstrated that the Sperry stabilizer greatly increases the accuracy of bombs dropped from the machine because it keeps the plane on a level keel and enables the operator to know exactly his position over the point of attack. Mr. Sperry is also going to take charge of the receiving of the huge Curtiss flying boats which are being built for war use. These are fitted with two motors. They can make eighty miles an hour and carry two tons of explosives. They are fitted with the stabilizer and bomb dropping device. At present there are twenty in use by England, two in the Italian flying corps and two owned by Russia. The demand is greater than the supply and the allied Governments are competing for the new machines.

On the New York also were Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., and J. Armstrong Drexel. They are going to the home of Lord and Lady Drexel, returned to this country a few weeks ago from the front, where he had been driving an automobile.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, an English preacher who has been connected with one of the large Brooklyn churches for several years, returned to England to take the pulpit in the church where Spurgeon once preached.

Clifford S. Carver, secretary to Ambassador Page, sailed after having completed his mission to this country. He arrived on the last trip of the St. Paul, carrying the affidavits of the Paris survivors to President Wilson.

The New York carried 152 first cabin passengers, and these forty-eight were Americans. There were 175 second cabin and 150 average passengers.

CUBAN NEGROES TALK REVOLT.

Riot at Santiago When Leaders Predict Race War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—A small riot occurred to-day at Santiago de Cuba where several negroes made speeches insulting to the white population, particularly women. One of the speakers declared that another race war, more serious than the last, was approaching and that the negroes were prepared this time. It is the general belief here that the influence of the revolt in Haiti is having a bad effect here.

The Minister of Public Instruction has suppressed the English teachership established during the second American intervention. As the Cuban Congress alone has the power to undertake such a step, protest by the American Minister is expected.

PORTO RICANS WANT THE VOTE

Gov. Yager Coming to Ask Wilson for Citizenship.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 11.—Gov. Yager, who sailed to-day for New York, will call on President Wilson while he is in the United States to ask that the President urge Congress in the next session to grant citizenship to Porto Ricans.

The Governor also will tell Mr. Wilson that the removal of the sugar tariff will result in great hardship to thousands of laborers who are dependent on the industry for a livelihood.

Boycott German Goods.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 11.—"Never again will we purchase German goods," was the pledge taken unanimously to-day by the entire membership of the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament, which is the legislative body of the commonwealth of Australia.

AUSTRIANS INVADE NORTHERN ITALY

Rome Official Report Tells of
Fighting 20 Miles From
Tyrol Frontier.

REPULSE AT TOLMINO

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 11.—Indications that Austrian forces are engaged in an invasion of northern Italy are contained in the official announcement issued to-night by the War Office. This mentions fighting at Pizzo Recastello and upper Tirano as well as Austrian attacks on the Italian positions at Monte Marone. All these places are in the region of Lake Iseo, southwest of Lake Garda and about twenty miles from the nearest point on the western front of Tyrol.

The official report refers to the result of the fighting as "small successes," so that it is believed that the Austrian forces engaged were not in sufficient strength to constitute a serious menace to the Lombardy cities, although one action is reported at a place only thirty miles north of Bergamo. Italian troops operating against Tolmino, the strong fortress on the Upper Isontino, occupied an Austrian trench on Santa Maria Hill, dominating the stronghold, but were forced to abandon the position owing to a heavy fire of deadly gas bombs and "liquid fire."

The official report was as follows: "Small successes are recorded in Pizzo Recastello (9,475 feet) and in upper Tirano."

In the Austrian force destroying wire defenses of our Monte Marone positions were repulsed. Others endeavored to set fire to the forest on the western slope of Monte Piana. Their efforts were frustrated.

Engagements favorable to us occurred in the Cividale Valley."

In the Tolmino zone our troops, after occupying the enemy's trenchment on the Santa Maria Hill, retreated to their former position before a heavy artillery fire and phosphorus gas bombs as well as inflammable liquids."

ITALIANS DRIVEN BACK.

Austrian Bombs Force Invaders From Dohberdo Position.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—The following official report was issued here this evening covering the operations in the Italian theatre:

Italian artillery yesterday showed great activity on the entire coastal front and against the southwestern sector of the Dohberdo plateau. Italian infantry during the night moved forward on a front of troops from Vermellano to Monte Cosch. The fire of our bomb throwers surprised the Italians, who returned to their trenches."

ALLIES LAND AS TURKS PRAY.

Germany Say Moslems' Observance of Rites Favored British.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 10, via London, Sept. 11.—Because the Turks were observing a week of fasting and prayer, prescribed by their religion, and consequently kept quietest watch, the British forces succeeded in landing at Suvla Bay recently, according to the testimony of German officers interviewed by the Constantinople correspondent of the Courant.

The Germans are quoted as saying that if German soldiers had been on watch, not a single British soldier would have stepped on the soil of the Gallipoli Peninsula. As it was, they added, no one saw the British transports, conveyed by warships, approaching the coast.

German officers who have fought on other fronts assert that the ferocity of the struggle at the Dardanelles is unparalleled.

BIG PLANT FOR WAR AUTOS.

Baldwin Co., With Russian Order, Building Great Factory.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Three hundred automobile trucks are being made at the Edgemoor plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for use by the Russian army. Edgemoor hears that more automobiles will be built later and that the twenty-acre plant the Baldwin company is building for the Remington Arms Company will eventually be turned into a mammoth automobile factory.

The trucks being built for Russia, fifty of which are already finished, are of peculiar design and run on flat iron wheels ridged to prevent skidding. When in use each car will have several small trailers. They will be used to transport foodstuffs and merchandise to railroad and water terminals during the war, as well as to haul munitions.

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Although Mr. Sperry declined to say whether or not rifles had been purchased by his organization, he said that was exactly what it was for, that funds were coming in steadily from the United States, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Griffin denied that he had signed or authorized the cards or knew anything about them.

The Geraldine Club, however, he said, "is an Irish organization, and I for one would be willing to go out and fight if the British Government attempts to force conscription upon the Irish people."

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A Special Sale of Black Dress Silks

will be commenced to-morrow and continued throughout the week. Included are imported faille and cachemire de soie, lustrous satins of fine quality; drap charmeuse, meteor and crepe de Chine, gros de Londres and taffetas.

Comprising over 25,000 yards
marked at extraordinary concessions
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Women's Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton tops and soles . . . per pair 75c.

Women's Black Silk Hose . . . per pair 90c.

Women's Silk Hose, with embroidered clocks (black on white and white on black) . . . per pair . . . \$1.65

Men's Lisle Thread Half-hose, in black, white or colors . . . per pair 28c.

Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Hose . . . per pair . . . 22c.

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Misses' Apparel

in the prevailing fashions, is ready in a profusion of smart styles. The fabrics, colorings and modish details of trim are the result of studied selections which embrace an extensive range of prices.

Tailor-made Suits . . . \$28.50 to 145.00

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The new importations, now displayed, include many novel and individual ideas featured exclusively by B. Altman & Co.

An Additional Sale of Reversible Velour Portieres

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at the special price of
\$13.50 per pair

which offers unequalled value.

These Portieres (